TRAVEL.

I sit at home in an easy chair,
With an excellent shaded light,
And a trophical warmin pervades the air
From the burning of anthracite;
As evening brings a grateful rest
To body and mind and hands,
Of all delights I deem it best
To journey to foreign lands.

I have no need of a stately ship.

No fear of a rolling sea;
In chosen books I take my trip
With the godilect company;
And whether I read of southern skies
Or the wealthy of an Eastern port,
I may see the world through an May dwell in a camp or court.

Through-wonderful sketch-books that belong
To an artist friend of mine
I visit the places of legend and song
So famous along the Rhine.
I breathe the spirit of old romance
As I sail the Northern main;
I tread the vine ciad vales of France,
And look for my castles in Spain.

The song of Venetian gondollers,
As they guide their moonlit boats,
I seem to hear, or the mountainerr's
Tyrolean echo notes.
I may see the heather's purple plumes
Among the banks and brace,
Or wonder where the primrose blooms
Along the English ways.

I seek the Land of the Midnight Sun,
Or trace the source of the Nile;
I find the cedars of Lebanon,
Or study Crete awhile.
When ver I tire of time and tide,
No matter how far I roam,
I have only to lay my book aside
To find myself at home.

The world is wide, and the world is fair,
And heroes good to see,
But a bearth and home, and friends to shar
Are sli the world to me; And to sligh in vain for foreign sight
There surely is no need,
As long as children live to write,
And I may live to read.

Stories of the Bar.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Perhaps they may recall the true anecdote of the old Boston lawyer who always returned to his office in Scolalways returned to his office in Scorlay's Building after an early tea, and remained till 11, working by the light of three tallow candles, one of which was stuck conspicuously in his window overlooking the equare, that its beam might announce to any belated clients that he was still at his post. While working late one evening he was surprised by the hurried entrance of one of the most successful and respected merchants of the town, who seemed very nervous and breathless. "Ah!——," said he, sinking into a chair, "you don't know how relieved I feel to find you here. We had private advices, late this afternoon, that one of our heaviest creditors is going to suspend to-morrow morning. I have been searching high and low for a lawyer to get on the first attachment (under the old law), and I had about come to the conclusion that I must wait my chance till te-morrow; but you can make out the writ at once." This was done, and from that moment

-had all the old merchant's law business, and this fact soon brought him into prominence and fortune. Or they may have been struck with a happy experience of another old Boston lawyer (who is said to have entered more cases for trial than any one before or since his time), who invari-ably arrived at his office by half-past seven in the morning, and who on one occasion was called upon at that hour by the late A.T. Stewart of New York, who told him that he had come to Boston to transact some law business, and had brought an introduction to three Boston lawyers; and as the other two were not to be found, and as the matter needed immediate attention, he should be pleased if Mr. take it in hand. and Mr. Stewart remained ——'s client until his death.

But such windfal s are rare, and are certainly the exception. The writer was conversing on this subject not long ago with a successful and very observant member of the profession, and the following questions were asked and answered: "How many lawyers in Boston make \$20,000 a year from their practice?" "You can count them on the fingers of one hand." "And how many make \$10,000?" "Not a dozen." "How many make as much a dozen." "How many make as much as \$5,000?" "Perhaps a quarter of the active bar." "How much do the others make?" "A good many pick up \$1,500 to \$2,000, many work at other things to help support them. Some live from hand to mouth, and some nearly starve." What becomes of all the young lawyers who get admitted every month?" "A few who have fathers or relatives already prominent in the profession go in with them, and find enough to do. A good many, by slow degrees, build up a fair practice for themselves. Some keep an office for a few years and do nothing, and then drift into some other occupation. Some go West, and some go to-the devil."

A learned Boston lawyer, who has finished his course, was one evening riding to his home in a public conveyance, accompanied by a friend. Opposite them sat a decent workingman who was also bomeward bound after his daily toil. The latter bowed to the lawyer respectfully but he ed to the lawyer respectfully, but he only stared coldly in response. "Why," said the lawyer's companion to the attorney, "that man is a client of yours!" "What of it?" replied the lawyer, "I do not consider that I am bound, after office hours, to notice familiarly every man who has consulted me." He certainly was not; but the public soon found out his peculiar ity, and did not trouble him often with their affairs.

The late Henry F. Durant was a striking example of the opposite temperament. When he had once taken up a case his whole personality seemed to be absorbed in it. He left nothing under that could rightly assist client. He became himself the plaintiff or the defendant. tiff or the defendant. It was his case;

(usually favorable) he was often com-pletely worn out and physically over-

Stimulants and Tobacce.

The opinions of medical men as to The opinions of medical men as to the use of stimulants as an auxiliary to intellectual work are, says Mr. Arthur Reale in Les Mondes, too diverse to have much effect upon the habits of men of letters. Nor are they in much better agreement, he says, as to tobacco. That tobacco is a reliable to the says are many things. says, as to tobacco. That tobacco is a poison is certain; so are many things used, not only in medicine, but in food. The influence of tobacco on brainwork has been the subject of interminable controversy, and the question has occupied all classes of society. One argument is that smoke helps men to think (to dream, rather), and it is assected that the inversellest smokes in "A pre serted that the journalist smokes in writing, the man of science in solving a problem, the artist in painting, the clergyman in composing his sermon; that, in fact, every man great in science, in literature, in arts, climbs the ladder of fame with a pipe or a cigar in his mouth. Tennyson has composed, it is said, his sweetest idylls under the influence of nicotine. Carlyle has taught the world philosophy, smok-

Not the young only have these ideas. According to Andrew, Moltke is a great snuff-taker, and it was due to snuff that Napoleon was so pitilessly expelled from Belgium. Mr. John C. Murray, in his volume on smoking, undertakes to show when it is dangerous, neutral or beneficial to smoke. He claims that Raleigh, Milton, Dryden, Newton, Steel, Addison, Swift, Congreve, Bolingbroke, Pope, Johnson, Byron, Burns, Scott, Camp-bell, Moore, Dickens, spoke, wrote and sang under the influence of coffee, that plant of mystic power. But for those who have recourse to tobac-co, he adds, their genius is generally but a lightning-flash or a meteor, involving too great mental tension, like ly to drag reason from her throne and plunge it in the night of chaos. Anoth-er medical authority says that a moderate use of tobacco is as necessary to the brain-worker as moderation in the

use of alcohol. On the other hand, the adversaries from her interlocutor. of tobacco regard the idea that smoking helps sound thought as a most mischievous delusion; they maintain, on the contrary, that it renders men incapable of intellectual labors. To bacco leads to physical and mental in-dolence. Mr. Reade considers that the use of stimulants is a subject which should be examined in the light of the experience of poets, artists, journalists, men of science, authors, etc., in Europe and America. M. l'Abbe Moigno makes the following remarks in reply to Mr. Arthur Reade's questions:

"Though I cannot offer myself as ar have published already a hundred and fifty volumes, small and great; I scarcely ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercise; yet I have not experienced any trace of headache or a small and great; I scarcely ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercise; yet I have not experienced any trace of headache or a small and great; I scarcely ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercise; yet I have not ever leave the small and great; I scarcely ever leave the small and great; I scarcely ever leave the small and great is an young lady, decket gear. "All the content of the small and great is an young lady, decket gear. "All the content of the small and great is an young lady, decket gear. "All the content of the small and great; I scarcely ever leave the small and great; I scarcely ever leave the small and great is a small and great; I scarcely ever leave the small and great is a small and great is a small and great is a small and great; I scarcely ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercise; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercise; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercise; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercise; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises; yet I have not ever leave my work-table; I never take walking exercises which was a leave to the leave my work-table walking exercises which was a leave to the leave my work-table walking exercises which experienced any trace of headache, or brain-weariness, or constitution, or and what other commentaries we any form of urinary trouble, etc., etc.

Never, in order to work, or to obtain my full clearness of mind, have I had

But wasn't it kind in her to occasion to take recourse to stimulants, or coffee, or alcohol. or tobacco, etc.; on the contrary, in my case, stimu-lants excite abnormal vibrations in the brain, unfavorable to its prompt and steady action.

Edward Atkinson Concerning Gumption.

made by Edward Atkinson of Boston in an address to the members of the Golden Branch Society of Phillips Exeter Academy, upon "What Advantages does an American Boy Possess?" He dwelt upon the importance of gumption. He conceived gumption to be the power of applying the work of the hand and the brain together under the quick application of the will, which makes a boy or man ready for any emergency, and enables him to decide at a glance, or with a single thought, the right way of doing something. Gumption does not belong to any part of the curriculum of the school or college, but is acquired, if at all, independent of the efforts of teachers and during the time spent outside of books. Men who have been engaged in active work from their early the bouncing country girl, Sophy Western; the graceful and gracefuses ladies of Scott; the pretty dummies of Dickens; the insipid sweetnesses of Thackers; the insipid sweetnesses of Thackers; the insipid sweetnesses of Thackers; the proper middle-class (or upper-class) girl of Trollope; the conventional girl of the better lady novelists. There have also been disagreeable girls, especially the bad-style, detestable girl of the "worser" lady novelists; but Reade—the trouvere—has found the real woman. You will meet her on every page of all his novels. What is she? My friend, Columbus's egg was not simpler. She is just exactly like a man, like ourselves, but with certain woman-like ourselves, but with certain woman-like ourselves, she ardently desires love. She knows that it is the best—the absolutely best—thing side of books. Men who have been engaged in active work from their early years and had to select men to fill important places, notice that the number of school or college graduates who have been adequately prepared to apply that instruction to immediate use, constitutes a painfully small proportion of the whole number. The method of preparatory study should not be so ill-advised as to disqualify the graduate in a measure for the work he must do. Mr. Atkinson thought that it would be well to provide for boys and young men in school and college an organized system of sports as a means of developing man-ual dexterity. He advocated the developmeat of hand and brain together.

## Take Care of Your Employes.

A noteworthy instance of thoughtful consideration is the act of a certain Boston firm, in sending a number of its employes to Europe for a summer trip. Employers are too apt to regard those whose who work for them merely as Employers are too apt to regard those whose who work for them merely as useful machines, to be valued, according to their capacity for labor, and to take no coguizance of the fact that their employes need, now and then, a chance to rest, to enjoy a change of scene, and to gratify their tastes in dictions that lie outside of the dry routine of work. It is gratifying to observe that work. It is gratifying to observe that employers are more and more favoring their employes in these respects, not only because they wish to confer enjoyment upon the latter, but because they are shrewd enough to perceive that the bungare and generous plan in the long determined to secure it; and so terribly earnest did he become in the progress of a suit, so much of his own being went out of his client—he put himself, in fact, so completely in his place—that after obtaining a verdict slave.

are snrewd enough to perceive that the humane and generous plan, in the long run, insures the performance of better work than the niggardly plan under which an employe is allowed no privibleges, and is forced to work like a galley-slave.

determined to secure it; and so terhumane and generous plan, in the long run, insures the performance of better work than the niggardly plan under she is artificial, he shows the real woman whom fashion has not applied.

FOR THE LADIES. About a Young Woman.

It was in the concert room. The as embled ladies and gentlemen were awaiting the beginning of the enter-tainment. Presently a very pretty young woman entered the hall, walked down the main aisle, and took her seat near the front row.

"By George!" exclaimed a young man; "that's a mighty pretty girl!" "Perfect masher,' said his friend sen-

tentiously.

"Did you see how she looked at me?" asked the first.

"At you!" replied his apigrammatic friend. "Didn't I catch her eye three "A pretty dress-pattern," observed a

lady.
"But did you notice how awfully it hung?" asked a second fair critic.

"Blue and green!" sneered a third 'splendid taste!" "She's got nice hair," remarked Mr

"Wonder how much of it is herown,

responded his wife. "That dress must have cost as much as \$4 a yard," was the comment of a

young lady in the next seat. "For my part I don't see what folks want to rig out so at concert," said the young lady's mother; "nobody would do it that was anybody."

"Why, ma," replied the daughter, "I think she's just splendid. I wish I had a dress just like it."

"She's got a homely nose." remarked a lady with a nasal appendage like a knife. "I always notice noses, you know." "Altogether too tall," was the remark

of Mr. B., a perfect dump of a woman, by the way.

"A beautiful complexion," remarked Mr. C.; "clear red and white." "Humph! That's easy enough," said

Mrs. C., exchanging with her female friend a pitying smile at her lord and master's simplicity.
"I wonder how old she is," said a

lady across the aisle. "Not a day under 25," was the reply

"Twenty-five!" was the contemptuous comment of the other. "She will never see 30 again. Who wouldn't look young with all that rigging on?"

It is just possible that the speaker thought that she herself would look young with "that rigging" on; but it did not seem possible to an unprejudiced observer.

"She's a brazen-faced thing, anyway," said a woman in one of the back seats. "Prancing way down front, just to show her finery!"
"Did you see that hat?" asked

young lady, decked out in flaunty head-gear. "All the colors of the rainbow." "Who is she, I wonder?" asked an

"I don't know," was the reply; "no-body in particular, I guess. She's not

At this juncture the music began, and what other commentaries were passed upon the young woman were lost in But wasn't it kind in her to give so

many good people something to talk

Chaales Reade's True Woman.

falter Besont in the Goutleman's Magazine. Reade, in fact, invented the True Woman. That is to say, he was the first who found her. There have been plenty of sweet and charming women that to lack this consummate and supreme blessing is to lose the best part things to be wooed, and is forbidden to woo on her own account, she conceals her own thoughts, yet, from her own experience in hiding, she is quick at reading the thoughts of others. She is satisfied with nothing less than what she herself gives, which is all herself. Her reserve leads her, in the lower natures, to deceit and falsehood. Her devotion, which is part of her nature, leads her—also in the lower natures—to suspicion and isologys. She is always than to hire a hall and organize a sewing girls' union aid society."

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y. votion, which is part of her nature, leads her—also in the lower natures— to suspicion and jealeusy. She is always in the house, and therefore her mind is apt to run in narrow grosves. The prodigality and wastefulness of men are things beyond her understanding or pa-tience. She is unversed in affairs, and therefore comprehends nothing of com-promise. She is generally ill-educated,

the true, genuine woman, with her natural passion, her jealousy, her devotion, her love of admiration, her fidelity, her righteous wrath, her maternal ferocity, her narrow faith, her shrewdness, even her audacity of falsehood when that can serve her purpose, and her perfect ab-negation of self.

What a Woman Can Do.

As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children; and, if she did nothing else, surely this would be suffi-cient destiny. By her thrift, prudence and tact, she can secure to her partner and herself competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning, or matter how small their beginning, or how adverse a fate may be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirit, shaken by the arxiety of business. By her tender care she can restore him to health, if disease has overtasked his powers. By her counsel and love she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her example, her precepts, and her sex's insight into character, she can mold her children. character, she can mold her children, however adverse their dispositions, into noble men and women. And by leading in all things a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate and spiritual-ize all who come within reach; so that with others of her sex emulating and assisting her, she can do more to regen-erate the world then all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated.

She can do much, alas! perhaps more, to degrade man if she chooses to do it. Who can estimate the evils that woman has the power to do? As a wife she can ruin herself by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a demon or an outcast of a man who might otherwise become a good mem-ber of society. She can bring bickering, strife and discontent into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babies into vile men, and even into vile women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the springhead. She can, in fine, become an instrument

of evil instead of an angel of good. Instead of making flowers of truth purity, beauty and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the earth smiles with a loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform it to a black and arid desert, covered with the scorn of an evil passion, and by the bitter blast of an everlasting death. This is what a woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no worthy work, as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rough-er road to travel, but he has none lof-tier or more influential than woman's.

The Sewing Girls of New York.

In a communication to the New York Sun, William Lochead discusses a matter to which those who are enjoying prosperity and living in com-fort will do well to give attention. He says: "There are no human beings on the face of God's earth who work harder for small wages than the sew-ing girls of New York city. Thousands of them make calico shirts for thirty cents a dozen, and are compelled to do so to keep body and soul together. Some of these girls have to support their aged parents, and others their infant brothers and sisters, all on these starvation wages. You ask, how they can do it? Many a poor sewing girl could tell you how it is done with an Some sensible remarks were recently in stories—the patient, loving Amelia; aching heart, and this would be what made by Edward Atkinson of Boston in the bouncing country girl, Sophy West-they would tell you: 'We get up at the break of day and commence work, and ofttimes work till the clock strikes midnight. Our food consists of bread and water, or bread and molasses,' Such a condition of things is an outrage and and an inhuman disgrace in a Christian country. It is of vital importance to every sewing girl in this city and Brooklyn that a sewing girl's union aid society should be organized to en-able them to demand respectable wages. I am satisfied that the public at large would assist them to hold out for living woman. You will meet her on every page of all his novels. What is she? My friend, Columbus's egg was not simpler. She is just exactly like a man, like ourselves, but with certain womanly tendencies. Like ourselves, she ardently desires love. She knows that it is the best—the absolutely best—thing the world has to give; that we are all born for love—men and women alike. born for love-man and woman alike; girls' meeting for the purpose of organizing such a union as I have de-scribed. If I had the means, nothing of life. Since she desires above all on earth would give me more pleasure things to be wooed, and is forbidden to than to hire a hall and organize a sew-

A Woodbury woman accidentally swallowed some arsenic that had been got to destroy ants. As she was not an aunt she was not destroyed.—Danbury News.

Duty to Others.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 25, 1875. This is to let the people know that Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias judgment; henceshe carried away by every wind of doctrine; as, for instance, in matters ecclesiastical, knowing nothing of the Early Church or its history, she believes the poor little Ritualist curate, who knows, indeed, no more than herself; or in Art, where for want of a standard she is led astray by every fad and fashion of the day, and worthips sad-faced flatnesses with rapture; or in dress, where, her taste being uncultivated, she puts on whatever is most hideous and unbecoming, provided it is worn by everybody else.

This is the woman whom Charles Reade presents to us. She is not, at all events, insipid; no ideal women are; if she is artificial, he shows the real woman beneath. What he loves most is the

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